

**AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please replace the paragraphs from page 6, line 15, through page 7, line 12, with the following paragraphs:

For example, as shown in FIG. 1B, a circuit board 110 includes a substrate 112 having a plurality of contacts 114. The contacts 114 are suitable for providing an electrical pathway and contact with contacts 104 disposed on an integrated circuit 100 (FIG. 1A). However, the configuration of the circuit board 110 is different from the integrated circuit 100. For example, ~~a contact~~ two contacts 106 and 108 (FIG. 1A) having ~~a first function~~ first and second functions respectively, may not be arranged with ~~a the~~ corresponding ~~contact~~ contacts, 116 and 118 having the ~~first function and second functions respectively~~, of the circuit board 110. For instance, such as if the integrated circuit was arranged directly on a circuit board so that the corresponding functions did not align. Thus contacts of the first configuration are out of position with contacts of a second configuration of the circuit board, making the circuit board and integrated circuit incompatible as configured.

Referring generally now to FIGS. 2A and 2B, an embodiment of the present invention is shown wherein a converter device is utilized to convert a first integrated circuit configuration to a second circuit board configuration. A converter device 200 may be provided to convert a first configuration to a second configuration. The converter device 200 includes a board 202 having a first side and a second side. The first side of the converter board includes ~~a first contact~~ contacts 206 and 208 suitable for electrically contacting ~~a contact~~ contacts 106 and 108 of an integrated circuit 100. The second side of the converter board 200 includes ~~a second contact~~ contacts 216 and 218 suitable for electrically ~~connecting~~ contacting with a contact 216 contacts 116 and 118 of the circuit board 110. FIG. 2A, the top view of the converter board 200, shows electrical ~~connection~~ connections 204 and 210 each having an x-axis offset and a y-axis offset. FIG. 2B, the side view of the converter board 200, shows electrical ~~connection~~ connections 204 and 210 each having a z-axis offset and an x-axis offset. As shown in FIG. 2B, the converter board 200 has a first or top side and a second or bottom side in a parallel relationship. As shown in FIG. 2A, the first and second sides are separated from each other by a thickness of the board (i.e., z-axis offset). The converter board 200 further has third through sixth sides that are parallel to the thickness of the board. The third and fifth sides are parallel to each other, the fourth

and sixth sides are parallel to each other, and the third and fourth sides are orthogonal to each other. Contact 206 is electrically connected to a contact 216 such that these two contacts have a non-zero x offset, a non-zero y offset, and a non-zero z offset with respect to each other, as shown in FIGS. 2A and 2B. Also, contact 208 is electrically connected to a contact 218 such that these two contacts have a non-zero x offset, a non-zero y offset, and a non-zero z offset with respect to each other, as shown in FIGS. 2A and 2B. As plainly seen in FIG. 2A, the top view of the converter board, electrical connection connections 204 and 210 extends two dimensionally within a major plane of extension of the converter board defined by the x and y axes. The major plane of extension of the converter board is substantially parallel to major planes of extension of the circuit board and integrated circuit. A minor plane of extension extends two dimensionally perpendicular to the major plane of extension. The minor plane of extension is defined by the x and z axes or the y and z axes. extend within the converter board along the x and y axes. As shown in FIG. 2B, the side view of the converter board, the same electrical connections, 204 and 210, also extend within the converter board along the z axis.

The first contact Contacts 206 and 208 is are electrically coupled to the second contact contacts 216 and 218 respectively, thereby creating an electrical pathway pathways from the integrated circuit contact contacts 106 and 108, to the first contact set of contacts 206 and 208 respectively, of the converter board 200, along the electrical ~~connection~~ connections 204 and 210 to the second ~~contact~~ set of contacts of the converter board 200, the ~~second contact~~ second set of contacts 216 and 218, disposed to make an ~~electrical connection~~ electrical contact with a ~~contact~~ contacts 116 and 118, respectively, of the circuit board 110. Thus, the converter board 200 is disposed between the integrated circuit 100 and the circuit board 110, thereby enabling a first device in a first configuration to electrically couple with a second device in a second configuration, the second configuration incompatible with the first configuration.

Please replace page 7, lines 19-22, with the following:

Additionally, it should be realized that a converter board and electrical connections, such as ~~connection~~ connections 204 and 210 (FIGS. 2A and 2B) may extend beyond the boundaries of an integrated circuit, contact area of a circuit board, and the like as required by routing considerations.